

## **Amendments to the Specification**

1. Please replace paragraph [0035] with the following amended paragraph:

[0035] The lower valve body generally designated 32 includes a pair of inlet check valves 40, 42 and a pair of purge air valves generally designated 44, 46. Each of these is held in place by a series of covers generally designated 48. There are regeneration/drying valves generally designated 50, 52, and a spring loaded one-way check valve generally designated 54 through which air passes to the fitting 60 and then to the storage tank or equivalent (not shown). Fig. 1 also shows an MLT (micro-logic timer) valve generally designated 56, and an inlet port generally designated 58 for air from the air compressor, which air is to be dried and ultimately sent to the storage tank, but only after passing through the various passages, valves, and the novel air-oil separator of the invention. A heater element generally designated 60 61 is also shown.

2. Please replace paragraph [0042] with the following amended paragraph:

[0042] As can be seen in Fig. 6, the air-oil separator 36 is positioned over the dished region 107 and the separator cooperates with the vertical passage 78 directed toward the deflector plate 128. The aramid fiber 120 is shown in Fig. 6 to cover the lower surface 115 of the dome 116 and to have a margin 126 extending just beneath the outer fence 124. The deflector plate 128 is for meeting the upwardly directed flow of air through the passage

defined by tube 138 and causing it to reverse directions and swirl about in the cavity 107, ultimately passing beneath the bottom edge of the aramid material 120, which is just spaced from the bottom of the dish 107. The dish 107 is completely closed off by the air-oil separator, forcing all of the incoming air to pass through the openings 117 covered by the screens and the aramid fiber areas 120.

3. Please replace paragraph [0050] with the following amended paragraph:

[0050] Referring now to the operation of the apparatus 18 as a whole, it will be assumed that there is pressure from the compressor or other source that is entering the lower valve body 32 through the opening 58. Further, assume that the position of the MLT value valve is such that, initially, it will pressurize the port 84 instead of the port 102. With pressure being supplied to the port 84, it enters the space 80 in the check valve and pushes the valve body 69 against the seat 82. The pressure will also be seen in port 86, which connects with the interior 88 of the purge value valve 46. This pushes the piston 90 and the movable part of the body 91 to the right as shown in Fig. 2. This also opens the passage 98 in the valve 46 (Fig. 3), opening it to a discharge of moisture and oil-laden air. Because the MLT value valve is furnishing air to port 84, it is not furnishing any air pressure to port 102. Therefore, the valve body 70 is pushed off its seat 66, by incoming air in passage 64, thus opening passage 72 and in particular, the vertical passage 78, to air flow from the compressor. The space 104 is of a reduced length

because the chamber region 104 is not pressurized. Likewise, the pressure in the passage 105 in the interior 106 of the purge valve is at a minimum. This allows the body 93 of the valve to go to the right, carrying with it the piston 95 and valve head 97.